# THE POLARIS.

Official Narrative of Hall's North Polar Expedition.

IN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

Steaming Northward Through Fogs and Floes.

THE HIGHEST POINT REACHED.

In Winter Quarters in the Frozen Sea.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN

A Disastrous Homeward Voyage.

YYSON'S GREAT ICE DRIFT.

Loss of the Scientific Records of the Journey.

NABRATIVE OF THE NORTH POLAR EXPEDITION, IN THE UNITED STATES SHIP POLARIS, Captain Charles F. Hall. Edited under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, by C. H. Davis, Rear Admiral United States Navy, United States Naval Observatory, 1876. Government Printing office, Washington, D. C. Ever since the sad news reached the United States that the gallant Hall was laid in a lonely grave amid the frezen wastes of the Arctic regions the public have account of the dangers which he so holdly faced in his attempt to reach the Pole. The subsequent sufferings of Tyson and his companions, as they drifted for months on the flore southward to Cape York, and even st the hospitable towns of Upper Greenland, have furnished an additional cause for curiosity as to all the incidents surrounding the last vogage of the Polaris. These have now come to light in the form . a narrative, compiled under efficial supervision from the journals, and statements of all the survivors, and will soon issue from the government printing office at Vance sheets of this acceptable volume we are enabled to present the readers of the likeals with a the narrative have been collected, and how carefully the evidence, pro and con, has been sifted for the Story a valuable and reliable record. The sailing rders directed that such qualified person on the ship should keep a private journal, which was to be forwarded to Washington as suon as it could be sent

there. The journals were not to be copied by those who kept them, and were to be entirely at disposal of the government for the purpreparing a history of the expedi-Unfortunately, as will be seen later on it the narrative, the greater part of the records of the Polaris were lost during the terrible retreat southward or were abandoned with the wrock and have never been recovered. Therefore the scarcity of actual documentary evidence throws on verbal statemonts the burden of responsibility for much of the frue that differences of opinion contributed not a little to mar the effectivences of the expedition when it had reached the highest latitude attained. The survival of ill-feeling engendered under such circumstances manifestly detracts from the value of verbal statements vestigating committee at Washington. These two conditions do not, however, take anything from the merit

desire to lead an American expedition to the North Pole. To attain his grand object he began by making personal sacrifices which none but an enthusiastic and prectical explorer would deem necessary. Eight years residence among the Esquimaux gave him a thorough knowledge of the climatic conditions of the Arctic regions and of the means adopted by the natives to preserve life amid the wastes of snow and ice, the frightful cold and long darkness of winter and the changing days of the brief summer. In 1865 Hall wrote

was not to supply material for this story, but to ar-

in his journal when about to start North as follows:-In his journal when about to start North as follows:—
APRIL 18, 1865.—We are nearly all ready for the proposed removal. North, north, farther and farther north I long to get. Though the locality of King William's Land is all I sapire to on this present journey, yet I nover will be satisfied in voyaging and travelling in the Arctic regions until I shall reach that spot of this great and glorious orb of God's creation where there is no north, no east, no west. Of course, that mundane point is the one nearly under Polaris.

And again, when pursuing his axingations:—

And again, when pursuing his explorations:-

Later on he writes in the same vein :-

Later on he writes in the same vein:—
FERRUARY 16, 1869—I must (Deo volente) do up all my work for which I came into this country this spring and coming summer, for I long to return to America, to proper at once for my expedition to the North Pole. Night and day, day and night, weeks, months, and years, find my heart and purposes fixed, without a shadow of wavering, on making the voyage. May lieaven spare my life to perform it. Thus an estimate can be made of Hall's character and

purpose, as expressed so many years before he was placed in command of the Polaris expedition.
In his letter to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations dated March 29, 1870, Captain Hall says:—

For years I have had it in my mind that when I should complete the mission relative to Sir John Franklin's expedition—that is, snould recover some of Franklin's companions, or should become satisfied that none existed—I would return to my country and prepare for making a third voyage to the Arctic regions, especially for making geographical discoveries, even up to the north extremity of the axis of our globs. \* \* Neither glory nor money has caused me to devote my yery life and soul to Arctic exploration.

Captain Hall's singlemindedness was conspicuous in all his relations to his erest project, and as the editor.

all his relations to his great project, and as the editor of the "Narrative" justly says, "he is worthy to be placed by the side of Parry, Franklin and Kane." On s return from the Arctic regions in 1869, Hall undertook a long lecturing tour in the United States to pre-pare the public mind for the comprehension and supwas successful, for through Congressional aid the trut of his exertions was the Polaris expedition.

The "Narrative" would bely its title if it aid not begin at the beginning. This it does by informing us how Rall first interviewed President Grant in January, 1870, and found the Executive well posted on the Arctic juestion, besides being well disposed toward Hall's project. This was encouraging and Itali wrote in his friends Brevoort and Grinnell expressing his satisfaction. He next delivered ecture at Washington before the President, Vice well as many distinguished citizens, in which he explained the object of the proposed expedition and the out. The result of this effort was almost immediate Congressional action, which finally culminated in the passage of a joint resolution appropriating the sum of \$50,000 for the purposes of Polar discovery. Soon after this, as related in the "Narrative," Captain Hall

of the expedition as follows:--EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. G., July 20, 1870.

DEAR SIE—You are hereby appointed to command
the expedition toward the North Fole, to be organized
and sent out pursuant to an act of Congress approved
July 12, 1870, and will report to the Secretary of the

Navy and the Secretary of the Interior for detailed U. S. GRANT.

Captain C. F. Hall.
The Periwinkle, a government tug of 387 tons but The Periwinkle, a government tug of 387 tons bur-den, was designated by the Secretary of the Navy as the vessel to be employed, and after having been al-most rebuilt and heavily timbered and double sheathed she was relaunched at Washington and one of the most interesting documents placed in evi-dence in the "Narrative" is that giving the sailing instructions issued for the guidance of flail by the Navy Department on June 9, 1871. It is a lengthy doculikely to arise in connection with the expedition. But it is specifically clear on the question of authority and the movements to be made in the event of Hall's douth or disability. After detailing how the Polaria was to move polaward, procure provisions, dogs, &c.,

the instructions state:—

From Upernavik or Possak, as the case may be, you will proceed across Melville Bay to Cape Budley Digges, and thence you will make all possible progress with vessels, bonts and stedges toward the North Pole, with vessels, bonts and sledges toward the North Pole, using your own judgment as to the route or routes to be pursued and the locality for each winter's quarters, laving been previsioned and equipped for two and a half years you will pursue your explorations for that period; but, should the object of the expedition require it, you will continue your explorations to such a further length of time as your supplies may be sufely extended, should, however, the main object of the expedition—vix, attaining the position of the North Pole—be accomplished at an earlier period, you will return to the United States with all convenient descretch.

As far as the scientific department of the expedition

added:—
There being attached to the expedition a scientific department, its operations are prescribed in accordance with the advice of the National Academy of Sciences, as required by the law. Agreeably to this advice, the charge and direction of the scientific operations will be intrusted, under your command, to Dr. Emil Bessels, and you will render Dr. Bessels and his assistants all such facilities and aids as may be in your power to carry into effect the said further advice, as given in the instructions berewith furnished in a communication from the President of the National Academy of Sciences.

Regarding the records of the expedition the follow-

Ing order was given to Captain Hall;—
You will direct every qualified person in the expedition to keep a private journal of the progress of the expedition and enter on it events, observations and remarks of any nature whatsoever. These journals shall be considered confidential and read by no person other than the writer. Of those journals no copy shall be made. Upon the return of the expedition you will demand of each of the writers his journal, which it is hereby ordered he shall deliver to you. Each writer is to be assured that when the records of the expedition are published he shall receive a copy; the private journals to be returned to the writer, or not, at the option of the government; but each writer in the published records shall receive credit for such part or parts of his journal as may be used in said records. You will use every opportunity to determine the position of all capes, headlands, islands, &c., the lines of coasts, take soundings, observe tides and currents and make all such surveys as may advance our knowledge of the geography of the Arctic regions.

In view of the dangers of climate and travel in the

In view of the dangers of climate and travel in the far North, Captain Hall was instructed as to his successor in command in case he died or was disabled

from directing the expedition:—
You will give special written directions to the saling and tee master of the expedition, Mr. S. O. Budnigton, and to the chief of the scientific department, ir. R. Bessols, that in case of your death or disability—a contingency we sincerely trust may not arise—they shall consult as to the propriety and manner of carrying into further effect the foregoing instructions, which I here orge, must, if possible, be done. The results of their consultations, and the reasons therefore, must be put in writing, and kept as parts of the records of the expedition. In any event, however, Mr. Budington shall, in case of your death or disability, continue as the salling and ice master and control and direct the movements of the vessel; and Dr. Bessels shall, in such case, continue as chief of the scientific department, directing all sledge journeys and scientific operations. In the possible contingency of their non-agreement as to the course to be pursued, then Mr. Budington shall assume sole charge and command and return with the expedition to the United States with all possible despatch.

And in conclusion, so ar to set the relations of the

members of the expedition to the Captain beyond

All persons attached to the expedition are under your command, and shall, under every circumstance and condition, be subject to the rules, regulations and laws governing the discipline of the navy, to be undified, but not increased, by you as the circumstances may in your judgment require.

With the Navy Department instructions, of which the above are extracts, in his pocket, Hall sailed from Washington with the following party on board the

Polaris:—
Commander, Charles F. Hall; sailing master, Sidney
O. Badington; assistant navigator, George E. Tyson;
mate, H. C. Chester; second mate, William Morton;
chief engineer, Emil Schumann; assistant engineer,
A. A. Odel. Scientific staff—Chief of corps, Emil Bessels, surgeon; astronomer, R. W. D. Bryan (joined the
ship at Disco); meteorologist, Frederick Meyer.
Besides the craw of fourteen men there were two interpreters—the Esquimaux Joe and his wife, Hannan.

Arriving at New York the expedition was received Geographical Society the nature of the shores of Admiralty lulet and ice fields in the vicinity of Barrow's exhibited a sound judgment with regard to the imtion, and proved himself to the satisfaction of he hearers a man of broad views and liberal ideas, willing

sailed from New London flying the famous flag at the fore, that was borne to the Arctic seas by Wilkes, De Haven and Kane, and which was presented to Captain Hall by Mr. Grinnell. The expedition arrives at St. Johns after experiencing very heavy weather, and thence departs for Greenland. The remarkable mirage and auroral effects witnessed at sea are faithfully penpictured in the story before us. The looming up pearance of the light kyaks or skin boats of the natives as they danced over the waves from shore to ship. Then begins the tale of arctic voyaging-how the crew landed and danced with the swarthy belies of Fiskernaes, the boat excursion of the scientist. Von Otter, the difficulty in procuring skins for clothing, icetergs, Godnsven, Greenland officials and the jects are touched on in the order we give them and are the United States Congress arrives with

made interesting to the reader. Chester, the mate of of Haus Christian, the native hunter and dog driver, whose services Hall is very anxious to secure. Then balance of supplies for the Polaris and the hunder of her guns as she salutes the Danish flag and the Governor. All these little incidents follow each other in rapid succession, and we are quickly carhuts and fur-clad residents of Upernavik, we see nothing but tee and black rocks lining the "leads" that thread the floes toward Kennedy Channel. In succession the bold headlands of Capes York and Dudley Digres pass on either bow. Sleeping walruses are roused by the rude attention of Haus, who sounds rereille on their ribs with his rifle. But though the marksmanship is good, the luck is bad, and the sportsman is disappointed at seeing the blubbery bodies of the wounded walruses tumbling from the floss into the water to dis in a moment. Passing Cape Parcy and through the famous Smith's Sound, past heavy ice and successively Capes Frazer, ing a most glorious arctic sunrise, the voyagers enter Kennedy Channel. Discovering an island in 81 deg. 20 min, north, they also meet logs and floes that greatly retard their progress. Finally, however, the highest point of latitude is reached, although the observers on the Polaris differ as to whether it is 82 deg, 26 min., 82 deg, 16 min. or 82 deg, 11 min. north. Anyway, it is the highest point on record yet reached by an expeditionary ship before the British expedition had got a little higher in 1875. We are now near that point of the parrative where the dangers and dissensions and the dritting and death of Hall came to ruin the pros-pects of success, hitherto so bright. A consultation as to the policy of going into winter quarters is held, and develops the first clashing of opinion. Amid the snows and howling winds, the Polaria, beset by the floes, drifted in her zigzag course toward the south, and suffered at one time from such a severe pin that the stores were put on the floe in anticipation of the

crushing of the ship. Finally, however, she was got

into the bight known now as Polaris Bay, and was secured under the lee of a mighty feeberg which for-

guard and shelter for the ship. Here we are told in the "Narrative" Captain Hall discovered the remains of

party obtained a good view of the surroundings, alsecuted diligently, but the shortening that long night which paralyzes action for more than that long night which paralyzes action for more than half the year. The preparations for winter were, there-fore, commenced and these are faithfully described in the "Narrative." Between the movements of the ice, due to changes of the wind and the depth of the snow, the surveyors had a very uncomfortable time of it, especially so when on one occasion they were overtaken by night away from the ship. In the to reach her the unfortunates fell only in getting on board after a terrible march in frozen clothes. One of the party—Bryan—who lost conslowly recovered:—"Captain—travelling—in—this—country—is—very—discouraging." This sceins to have vanced, however, Hall found it necessary to caution als men to maintain friendly relations between them Whether this was the result of quarrels which he had observed or that he only deemed it generally necessary

looks very much as if the action was forced on him. According to the "Narrative" nunting parties tried different success. Geese, hares and a musk ox were the dogs for a sledge journey northward. But the ice mavements again became threatening, and extra precrushed. Again we notice some evidence of trouble on the Polaria. Captain Hall issued an order forbidding professity. He overheard the men swearing at one Before starting on the sledge journey Captain Hall

issued instructions to Mr. Budington, the ice master, relative to the ship during his absence, and particubeing forced from her position by the ice. These instructions convey a very good idea of the extremely bold yet cautious character of Hall. He is anxious for his ship and her crew, and urges every precaution for the safety of both, yet he boldly plunges into the ley wastes northward without regard to the fact that even a partial disaster to the Polaris, such as being forced from her anchorage, would prove a latal one to himself and his companions. The long Arctic night had now commenced, the sun failing to rise above the summits of the mountains and gradually lossening his elevation above the horizon at noon. shrouded with frost smoke so that it could not be seen-the long dark and dreary winter had come. Its arrival was about to be marked by an event still more dreadful the frost smoke was soon to rest over the short absence Captain Hall and his sledge party re turned to the ship, but Hall complained of being weary and sick. The story of the sledge party is given in full in the "Narrative" and forms the matter for some of the most interesting of its vines were found by those adventurous men, who trudged by their sledge by day and slept at night in their "igieo," or snow house. Even amid the desolu-tion of this pathless abode of the Arctic fox Hali and his party gave praise to the Creator. Praypressive majesty of the ocean, but in the Arctic wastes it is overabadowed, as it were, by the immensity of slience. Hall and Chester, being the two white men of the party, were constantly on foot exploring the coast. Their Esquimaux companions did the hunting and dog driving. The party reached 82 deg. 00 min, 30 sec. north at their sixth and the ship, and was about to start when a violent sterm came on, which compelled the party to remain under evening of this stormy day Hall writes in his jour-

nal:—
As for myself, I have been out now and then looking around seeking specimens of plants, and trying, as I have often done before, to find something of a coal character. I am deeply auxious to find coal in this country, as this mineral would contribute largely to our success in getting the Polaris to a far higher latitude next season. Wherever one goes here he finds specimens of stones that look like chal, but on close truit is proves to be slate-stone.

It will be remembered that Captain Narcs found coal on the apposite side of Kannedy Channel when his

ship, the Alert, anchored there in 1875. The im portance of fuel seems to have been strongly impresse on Hall's mind as he traversed these regions of eterna cold so far from assistance. Hall, before leaving his a record of his movements addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, dated October 20, 1871. The substance o

SIXTH SNOW-HOUSE ENCAMPMENT, CAPE BREVOORT, NORTH SIDE EXTRANCE TO NEWMAN'S BAY, deg. 3 min. north, ion. 61 dec. 20 min. wes

To the Honorable Secretary of the United States Navy, Gronge M. Rourson.

Myself and party, consisting of Mr. Chester, first mate, my Esquimaux Joe and Greenland Esquimaux Hans, left the ship in winter quarters. Thank-God Harbor, latitude 31 deg. 35 mm. north, longitude 61 deg. 44 min. west, at meridian of October 10, on a journey by two slodges, drawn by fourteen dogs, to discover, if possible, a feasible route inland for my sledge journey next spring to reach ine North Pole, purposing to adopt such a route, if found, better than a route over the old floes and hummooks of the strait which I have denominated Robeson's Strait, after the honorable the Secretary of the United States Navy.

Navy.
We find this a much warmer country than we ex-We find this a much warmer country than we expected. From Cape Alexander the mountains on either side of the Kennedy Channel and Robeson's Strait we found entirely bare of snow and ice, with the exception of a glacier that we saw covering about latitude 80 deg. 30 min. east side the strait, and extending east-northeast direction as far as can be seen from the mountains by Polaris Bay.

"We have found the country abounds with life, and scals, game, geese, ducks, musk cattle, rabbits, woiver, foxes, bears, partridges, lommings, &c. Our scalers have shot two scals in the open water while at this encampment. Our long Arctic night commenced October 13, hwing seen only the upper limb of the sun above the glacier at meridan October 12.

The last days of Captain Hall are surrounded with a certain mattery which conveys unpleasant suggests.

certain mystery which conveys unplea-ant suggestions. Tyson, in his story, does not render these les pointed, although he is non-committal. It is remarkable that a man of Hall's physique should succumb to some malady which his companions are not able even to name. His own suspicions of having been poisoned are without doubt the ravings of a dying man, but it is strange that his symptoms should have been aggravated after he had drank coffee. Anyhow, he died and was buried, and with him the hopes of the expedition. After a description of the closing scenes of "Narrative" takes up Hall's early Arotic voyages and travels, in which he became innred to the hardships of the polar regions. It describes Hall's stay among the Esquimaux, with whom the survivors of Franklin's lated expedition had passed the previous winter, and departed only to die on the threshold of civilization. Captain Crozier and his men were seen by the Esquimaux, with whom Hall conversed, and who described to him the famished condition of the wanderers when seen. After his return to New York Hall wrote to Judge C. P. Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, detailing his discoveries and all he had learned about the lost Franklin expedition. This letter appears in the "Narrative," and is very interesting. After it follows biographical sketches of the chief and members of the scientific corps of the Poleris and of the principal officers. he services of the Scientific corps are also given, with the principal incidents of their daily life at Polaris Bay. Violent storms swept these bleak regions incesunder cover the greater part of the time. The constant strain on the ship, created by the ice pressure, almost every moment that she would be crushed. The exposure of the crew to the terrible cold caused much could enjoy their Christmas dinner, which they organ ized on a grand scale. New Year's Day was celebrated cooling even on the most exuberant spirits. Chapter 11 and 12 are mainly devoted to scientific matter and form a highly valuable record. In Chapter 13 we have an account of the preparations for siedge ex-peditions which, however, were not made, owing to difficulties insurmountable. All through this time the ice changes and storms necessitated con-stant labor and cutailed numberiess dangers on the Finally it was resolved to leave the old anchorage and Esquimanx summer tents, showing that the place had been visited by those people on hunting expeditions. From the summit of Cape Lupton Hall and his scientific flora. Tyson describes the parting with the ship on

that terrible picht. We have in the "Narrative" th

voyage of the crew of the wrecked Polaris and their rescue by the Juniata and the Tigress. This story, so full of incident, cannot become lacts are already widely known through the press. It full of important scientific data, which can with an appendix, which contains, among other the valuable instructions by Professor Henry, Baird, Hilgard, Meek and Louis Agassiz to the scientific officers of the expedition, also the correspondence between the British and the United States government as to the stores left by the Polaris expediion on the west coast of Greenland. It closes with the journals of Mr. Chester and Captain Tyson while on boat journeys in June and July, 1872.

#### ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

I have followed with much interest the controversy started in the Benale by an "Englishman," who ex conflict now carried on in Europe, and who claims that any antagonism to England (i. c., Turkey) is un have discussed the merits of this question quite lengthily, and have put forward all the argument which no doubt they believe go to prove the truth of their position, so that any further discussion may be considered superfluous. I do not propose, therefore to enter the lists as a partisan of either the claffins of Russia or Turkey (both of whom I consider to be equally unworthy of the moral support of anybody), but I desire simply to advert to a side matter which cropped up in your assue of to-day in the letter of your The effusion of this gentleman, considered as an argu derstood when he states "in his opinion." that " Un dersiood when he states "in his opinion," that "Gus-litia's criticism was nothing but a conglomeration of nonsense and ignorance that no legitimate American would be guilty of expressing." Justitia will, I am sure, see the force of this crushing and conclusive argu-ment, and, in the absence of any reasons to sustain this high sounding and wordy sentence, will accept "Irish-American's" opinion, about, as a "legitimate" American, it may appear to be "all sound and fury, signifying nothing."

"Irish-American," opinion, aibeit, as a "legitimate" American, it may appear to be "all sound and fury, signifying nothing."

"Irish-American," having thus delivered himself of his first argument for "Old Britumia," steps aside from the point at controversy, upon which he did not put forward a single argument in his entire letter that could stand the test of common sense and lacts, and jumps into the convenient and congenial rut of filinging mud at irishmen whose opinions do not run in the same groove with his own about "dear old England," In all seriousness, Mr. Editor, I am st test to understand how a friendly disputation as to whether Russia of Turkey merits the support of Americas's should naturally lead "Irish-American" to be, at this inte day, a retainer of exploded calumnies against nearly all the best Irishmen in this country, or that that fact should induce him to display his spleen and ignorance, tabled in the same category of the Harato.

The extent of his information on Irish matters is evinced by placing Fenians and Molly Maguires in the same category. Those Irishmen who thought Fenians were not responsible for its mistakes or who were not responsible for the mistakes or the charten in this light, and that having been too often the batt feminal of the impartant to dearly the merican" in his attempt to perpetuate a transchous invective on the '67 battles and the 'Budgets of the United States."

I will not deny but that irishm

success of the Christian against the Turk he is dubbed as one who has not been properly purged of "fanatic Fenianism or born natred to old England," I am sorely tempted to review further what "frish-American" supposes to be reasons for rushing to the designe of "Old England," but it will be unnecessary to do so, as their finnsness will be apparent to anybedy who reads them, and it will be seen how immaterial are his points when divested of the convenient cloak of abuse. Moreover, it is no part of my object to take sides with either Russia or Turkey, my deare being only to protest against the smallness and bigotry that is too offen matifested, even in this country, against those whose only crime is being Irishmes.

A LONDON IRISHMAN.

CRITICIZING THE DISPUTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD :-In the HERALD recently you published two letters, one purporting to be written by an "Irish-American" and the other admittedly the production of "A Britisher." It is hardly pecessary for me to remark that the letter nature of an "Englishman." A donkey may assur the garb of a hon, nevertheless he is still a long-eared Englishman, alias "Irish-American," instead of nar-rating facts in answering "Justitia's" animadversions

upon a letter signed "An Engisbinan," has thought it to indulge in a style of investive absolutely indifferent to and regardless of truth. Now, in relation to the Eastern conflict, the two intak correspondents will conceed that prior to the declaration of war the people and press at a moral point of view the course of the press and press and the press and proper of the course of the press and proper of the course of th

# THE HAYDEN SURVEY.

Organization of the Expedition for This Season.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

#### Through the American Deserts.

CAMP DAVIS, CHEVENNE, Wy. T., May 28, 1877. The formation of the United States geological and geographical survey of the Territories in charge of rofessor F. V. Hayden United States recologist, has been completed, and the parties will be all in the field by the time this letter reaches New York. For two ranch of Mr. N. R. Davis, twelve miles south of Cheywater diguified by the name of Owl Creek, probably on account of the number of prairie dog towns along its banks, in all of which the little burrowing owls are citizens. For several years Mr. Davis has had charge of the horses and mules of the survey during the winter, together with its permanent property, so that it is both convenience and economy to organize at this point, although the operations the present year will begin many miles away.

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY. The situation of the camp is more interesting than beautiful. The country hereabouts has every characteristic of the plains except leveluess. It is not more than forty miles to the foot hills of the Rocky Moun tains, and the ascent is rapid. The action of water during the long centuries that have passed since these plains were laid down has been the most powerfu near the mountains, and the result is a broken success of the friable rock and worn into the gravelly soil. Except the topmost outeroppings on the summits of the ridges the whole region is clothed with the scant growing buffalo grass, green now with spring growth, come cured into natural bay. To the eye accustomed to the dense turf of the prairies-tor "prairies" and pastures, this short, thin grass, sprouting in little tuits between which the soil plainly appears, seems to afford a very poor feeding ground for animals; but enormous herds of cattle are raised here for Eastern markets every year, and thousands of horses and muies recuperate from their summer's work in the mountains, and grow lat along with the this same scant buffalo grass alone. Southward from this point along the streams flowing out from the ains and draining into the Platte or the Cache la Poudra River, or losing themselves in the loose soil, are to be found ranches and cattle grazing. Thence eastward, north of the South Platte, for hundreds of miles the plains are ranged over by the cattle of variable houses here and there along the line of the Union Pacific Ratiroad. The beef of this region is considered in Chicago as coming next in quality to the "fancy brands of corn-fed cattle raised in the Mississippi Valley, and as far superior to the long-horned Southern breeds, whose frames must be gaunt and tough to with stand the climate and endure the wild running incident is therefore profitable here, a thousand head of cattle representing an average wealth of \$20,000; but siderable capital to embark, and under ordinary circumstances there is little chance for a man starting with only a few head to increase his stock to a berd Each ranchman has thousands of cattle which are brought up once a year, branded and counted, but the rest of the time mingle with those owned by other persons in the course of their wandering over the plains are always kept busy, particularly in early summer, in looking after the young calves and attending to the

But this is a digression growing out of the fact that the camp is placed right on the open plain, where there is not a tree within a dozen miles, and where the cattle would come to feed if not driven away. From the little group of tents the eye takes in only the broken greenish-gray ridges of gravel, the neat house and extensive barns and corrals of Davis' ranch, where the gental proprietor and his charming lady dispense the heartiest hospitality, and the snowy peaks of the distant mountains from the gleaming snowline away and the mountains do not stand out with as sharp and definite outline as they do later in the season, but the more prominent beights are very plain a hundred miles away. Long's Peak shows all his gigantic proportions, everywhere mantled in snow, and in clear moments I can catch sight of the silvery crosts of snow covered mountains behind him, away on the outer sid of Estess Park. Coming northward from Deaver on the railroad the grandest exhibition is afforded this, the main or snowy range of the Rocky Mountains. It is a main or snowy range of the Rocky Mountains. It is not not to the part of the Rocky Mountains. It is not not to the part of the Rocky Mountains are still offered to make the state of the cheese sender and adming the fluries of snow from their fronts as ships before a gale part the winte spray of the waves. This grandeur of the troms of the waves. This grandeur of the romendous contest of the chemats among the seried ridges is better to be winnessed in this season of thunderstorms, when winter disputes every step of summer's advance, than at any other time. The mountains are still pied high with snow, only the black cress of the chils streaking their white cones. And while you are watching the pure gleam of the snow, or the roay play of sunlight upon it, an indigo cloud, dones and adjace-fronted with rain, will mare to the innex of the streaking their white cones. And while you are watching the pure gleam of the snow, or the roay play of sunlight upon it, an indigo cloud, dones and adjace-fronted with rain, will mare to the innex of the streaking their white cones. And while you are watching the other white said the snow, the streaking their will asked the mountain shows white and toly head will stand out between the marked the streaking their will asked the snow that the snow the streaking the long-roll in their thunder and hurling the boils of their fightning, the dones black to the rain is changed to the missiy white of snow, the darkness gradually vanishes, the amountains. The provide study of the countains the sole of their snow will take a second place and matural hustory receive no sole story.

But we have soundain the season is about 3d, 30d square minder and the snow part will be more prominent the year than ever before white gradually vanishes, the interest should be snown to the snown that the snown to the snown that it is a snow that the snown t

formations, from the archeon up to the tertiary, will be found in the district, and the detailed study of them will bring to fight many facts, not only of importance is a scientific point of view, but of great practical interest. The shales of the tireen River hash are known to be full of tessins, which the paireontologies are eager to begin the collection of. There is rittle doubt that extensive coal beds will be found there also, and probably large deposits of salt. Toward the west grantte and gnessic rocks are presumed to exist, and in them mineral deposits may be fooled for. Ituniers and prospecters who have traversed the country give glowing accounts of the magnificence of its scenery, the value and extent of its forcast, the abundance of the game, and its richness as an agricultural and grazing region.

THE BOLLENGER OUTRAGE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE COWARDLY CONDUCT OF THE HUSBAND AND FATHER-SOME OF THE FIENDS STILL AT LARGE.

Horritying as were the facts published in the HERALD on Thursday last reciting the criminal assaults on the Bollenger family at their home on the Newark meadows by a gang of flendish rufflans, they are tame reading compared with the story related yes terday to a HERALD reporter by the outraged mother up toward the Medicine Bow down to Pike's broad and daughter. The family have not dared white head 175 miles south of us. The weather has to return to their home, and are stopping been somewhat misty ever since we have been here, with a friend named Van Alem, in South seventh street, near Court, on the outskirts of the city, near the Orange itne. Here they were found by the reporter, the police being ignorant of their where comely in appearance, the daughter being a round plump, rosy cheeked girl fourteen and a half years old The mother speaks English very imperfectly, but the daughter expresses herself quite intelligently. She says that her father and his male friends who went to the house after the first assault acted very cowardly, and when the assaulting rufflans returned they were easily overcome and hustled into a room and the door locked upon them. Then three of the rufflans seized her mother and subjected her to repeated assaults. The other four took her into the woods at waverly, refusing to allow her to put on lany article of cotting except her night dress, and there treated her in a manner impossible to describe. After the trio who assaulted Mrs. Bollenger had left the house Mr. Bollenger summoned courage to visit the station with his boy, and the hitle fellow acquainted the police of what had occurred. A force was sent and the girlionnd three of the villains. The latter showed fight, and one got away, the other two—William Kavanagh and Owen Gillen—being overpowered and marched to the station. The girl accompanied the officers, still in hernight dress, the early morning shielding her from the gaze of the curious, no one being yet abroad. The Newark police profess to be doing their best to hunt down the companions of Kavanagh and Gillen. The latter admits the charges against him, the alvances the excuse that he was drunk. People residing in the lower part of Newark, in the section bordering been the terror of the neighborhood. The mother speaks English very imperfectly, but the

### FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

A fire broke out at half-past ten o'clock yesterday prenoon in a two story frame building at No. 355 Henderson street, Jersey City. The first floor was used as a junk shop by James Devlin, who, with his family, occupied the upper floor. The fire originated in a desective due, which caused the sparks to descend on the inflammable matter below, such as rags, paper, &c. The flames spread rapidly, and the building was destroyed. The buildings on either kide caught the blaze, and but for the promptuses of the firemen they, too, would have been destroyed. A little son of Mr. Devlin, while trying to exape to the roof of an adjoining building, fell and broke his arm. The loss on building and stock is \$1,000, on which there is no insurance. The loss on the adjoining buildings is about \$300. used as a junk shop by James Devlin, who, with his

### A GOOD ARREST.

A Brooklynite named John Dunn was arrested and day, for all empting to sell a glandered horse in the market toot of East Seventy-fourth street, on Satur-

### BASE BALL.

The Tecumsehs, of London, Ontario, champions of Cabada, piny a game with the Chelseas, one of the strongest clubs in the International Association, to-day on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn.

## DEOWNED WHILE BATHING.

Two boys, named Joseph Donabue and William Clinky, residents of Corona, were drowned yesterday while bathing in Fiushing Creek, near Corons, Long Island. The bodies were recovered some time alter.

### THE RIGHTFUL BOUNDARY.

[From the Philadelphia Enquirer.]

Whether war results or not from the action of our government it is manifest that the outrages on the tio Grande must be suppressed, and so much being seitled we must address ourselves to the task at once settled we must address ourselves to the task at once, modern Mexican government is powerless in the matter, and it remains for us to consuler the old project of General Pillow of placing the boundary south to a safe line, say to the Sierra Madre Mountain range, which is really the only natural boundary between the countries, as long as there must needs be autonomy for Mexico. As it was fairly won by conquest in 1849, and as the lahabitants desire to be citizens of the United States, our best plan is to incorporate the land with as intilleger many as teachild.